Petition and memorial of the Burgesses.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1769. THE NUMBER 142.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE.

The PETITION voted at the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly to be preſented to his MAJESTY.

To the KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Council, and the Burgeſſes of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, not diſcouraged by a too well grounded apprehenſion that their conduct has been unfavourably repreſented to your Royal ear, but relying with the moſt implicit confidence on your Majeſty's known juſtice, and moſt gracious diſpoſition towards all your loving ſubjects, how far ſo ever removed, humbly beg leave to approach your Royal preſence with the warmeſt aſſurances of their moſt cordial and inviolable attachment to your ſacred perſon and government.

They do, with the higheſt ſenſe of gratitude, acknowledge the many great and ſignal benefits they have reaped from their parent kingdom, under the glorious and auſpicious reigns of your Majeſty and your Royal anceſtors, and, with all humility, ſubmit to your princely conſideration the tenour of their whole conduct, and that of their forefathers, as the moſt lively evidence of their duty and affection.

They humbly embrace this occaſion to reiterate their unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty, for your gracious and ready aſſent to the repeal of the late oppreſſive ſtamp act; but, at the ſame time, they cannot ſufficiently lament the ſhortneſs of that interval of happineſs they have enjoyed between ſo agreeable and pleaſing an event, and the enacting ſeveral late acts of the *Britiſh* Parliament, equally burthenſome to your Majeſty's colonies in general, and, as they moſt humbly conceive, equally derogatory to thoſe conſtitutional privileges and immunities, which they, the heirs and deſcendants of free born *Britons*, have ever eſteemed their unqueſtionable and invaluable birthrights.

They, therefore, proſtrating themſelves at the foot of your throne, moſt humbly implore your fatherly goodneſs and protection of this and all their ſiſter colonies, in the enjoyment of their antient and ineſtimable right of being governed by ſuch laws only, reſpecting their internal polity and taxation, as are derived from their own conſent, with the approbation of their Sovereign; a right, which, as freemen founding their claim upon the vital principles of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, they have exerciſed without interruption; and which, as they humbly conceive, has been frequently recognized and confirmed to them. And they do aſſure your Majeſty with that truth and ſincerity, which duty, gratitude and affection to the beſt of Kings ought ever to inſpire, that they will, at all times, exert their beſt endeavours, even at the expence of their lives and fortunes, to promote the glory of your Majeſty's reign, and the proſperity of *Great-Britain*; upon which, they are convinced, their own ſecurity and happineſs does eſſentially depend.

That your Majeſty may long and gloriouſly reign in the hearts of a free and happy people, is the moſt ardent prayer of your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful ſubjects,

The COUNCIL, and
The BURGESSES and REPRESENTATIVES
of the PEOPLE of VIRGINIA.

The MEMORIAL voted at the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly to be ſent to the HOUSE of LORDS.

To the Right Honourable the LORDS Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

The memorial of his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council, *and the* Burgeſſes *and* Repreſentatives *of the* People *of* Virginia, *now met in General Aſſembly,*

HUMBLY REPRESENTS,

THAT your Memorialiſts are ſo truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity they derive from their connexions with and dependance upon *Great-Britain*, the parent kingdom of this and all his Majeſty's other colonies in *America*, that they cannot but be impreſſed with the deepeſt concern, that any unlucky incident ſhould ever have interrupted that ſalutary and pleaſing harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They acknowledge the wiſdom and juſtice of Parliament, in repealing the late oppreſſive ſtamp-act, though they muſt conſider ſeveral recent acts of the *Britiſh* legiſlature as equally ſubverſive of thoſe conſtitutional principles of liberty and freedom, which they and their anceſtors have ever eſteemed their indiſputable birthrights, as the immediate heirs and deſcendants of free-born *Britons*.

Your Memorialiſts cannot ſufficiently lament, that the remoteneſs of their ſituation from the ſeat of his Majeſty's empire too often expoſes them to ſuch miſrepreſentations, as are apt to involve them in cenſures of diſloyalty to their moſt gracious Sovereign, and the want of a proper reſpect and deference to the *Britiſh* Parliament; whereas they have ever indulged themſelves in the agreeable perſuaſion, that they had entitled themſelves to be conſidered as inferior to none of their fellow-ſubjects, in any parts of his Majeſty's dominions, for duty or affection. They therefore humbly hope, that an application to your Lordſhips, the fixed and hereditary guardians of *Britiſh* liberty, upon ſo important an occaſion, will not be thought improper, but that the grievances of a whole people will be regarded as objects worthy your moſt ſerious attention.

They preſume not to claim any other than the natural rights of *Britiſh* ſubjects. The fundamental and vital principles of their happy Government, ſo univerſally admired, is known to conſiſt in this, that no power on earth has a right to impoſe taxes upon the people, or to take the ſmalleſt portion of their property, without their conſent, given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament; this has ever been eſteemed the chief pillar of their conſtitution, the very palladium of their liberties. If this principle is ſuffered to decay, the conſtitution muſt expire with it, as no man can enjoy even the ſhadow of freedom, if his property, acquired by his own induſtry and the ſweat of his brow, may be wreſted from him, at the will of another, without his own conſent.

This truth is ſo well eſtabliſhed, that it is unneceſſary to attempt a demonſtration of it to *Engliſhmen*, who feel the principle firmly implanted in them, diffuſing through their whole frame complacency and chearfulneſs.

In this happy ſituation lived the anceſtors of your Memorialiſts, when they firſt undertook, with the approbation of their Sovereigns, but at the expence of their blood and their own treaſure, to explore and ſettle theſe new regions. The natural and conſtitutional rights and privileges which they had enjoyed in their native country, your Memorialiſts humbly conceive, could not be loſt or forfeited by their migration to *America*, but were brought over by them intire, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants inviolate.

Let not your Memorialiſts, my Lords, be miſunderſtood; they affect not, they do not wiſh an independency of their parent kingdom, but rejoice in their reciprocal connexions, which they know are eſſential to the happineſs of both. They have been, cheriſhed, they have been protected by their mother country, and acknowledge themſelves bound by every tie of gratitude and affection to embrace all opportunities of promoting the proſperity of *Great-Britain*, to the utmoſt of their abilities. They chearfully acquieſce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving this neceſſary dependance, yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt that it is not eſſential to this purpoſe, or to ſupport a proper relation between a mother country and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhould have a right to raiſe money upon them without their conſent.

The trade of the colonies, almoſt as ſoon as it became an object worthy the national attention, was laid under ſuch reſtrictions as were thought neceſſary to ſecure their dependance, and promote the intereſt of the whole extended empire. The natural rights and firſt principles of the *Engliſh* conſtitution were very early ingrafted into the conſtitutions of the colonies. Hence a legiſlative authority, ever eſſential in all free ſtate, was derived and aſſimilated, as nearly as might be, to that in *England*; the crown reſerving to itſelf the executive authority of government and the power of aſſenting and diſſenting to all laws; but the privilege of chooſing their own Repreſentatives was continued in the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The conſtitution and government of this colony being thus fixed and eſtabliſhed, your Memorialiſts and their anceſtors enjoyed the fruits of their own labour, with a ſecurity, which liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing and emergent occaſions, not within their own powers of redreſs, they frequently applied to their King and common father, and repeatedly, they own it with gratitude, have received ſeaſonable reliefs from their mother country. On the other hand, when his Majeſty has had occaſion for the aſſiſtance of his dutiful ſubjects in *America*, requiſitions have been conſtantly made from the crown, by the King's Governors, to the Repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them, to the utmoſt extent of their abilities. The ample and adequate proviſion made by the Aſſemblies of this colony in the reign of King *Charles* the ſecond, and upon his requiſition, for the ſupport of the civil government, by an impoſt of two ſhillings ſterling per hogſhead upon all our tobacco exported, one ſhilling and three pence *per* ton upon ſhips and veſſels, and ſix pence *per* poll upon all perſons imported, except mariners: the many and large ſupplies voted during the courſe of the laſt war, upon requiſitions from his Majeſty and his Royal grandfather, afford both early and recent inſtances of the diſpoſition of the Aſſemblies of this colony to do every thing that could reaſonably be aſked or expected from them; and are at the ſame time inconteſtable proofs that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* never, until very lately, aſſumed a power of impoſing taxes on the people of the colonies, for the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, or ſupporting the contingencies of government.

To ſay that the Parliament of *Great-Britain* has a conſtitutional authority and right to impoſe internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not, and, from the nature of their ſituation, cannot be repreſented in the Houſe of Commons, is, in a word, as your Memorialiſts moſt humbly conceive, to command them to bid adieu to the natural and civil liberties, and prepare for a ſtate of ſlavery. The Commons of *Great-Britain* can impoſe no taxes upon the people there, without burthening themſelves in the ſame proportion; if their taxes ſhould be diſagreeable and grievous to their conſtituents, the conſtitution has not left the people without a remedy. But what, my Lords, muſt be the ſituation of the coloniſts, if an authority and right to tax them ſhould be eſtabliſhed in the *Britiſh* Parliament? Unrepreſented as they are, and for ever muſt be, their grievances cannot be fairly and properly explained; they have it not in their power, if they are to be taxed, to point out the leaſt burthenſome to themſelves; the Parliament bears a ſhare of the taxes impoſed on the colonies, and their deſire will generally be determined before they receive the leaſt intelligence that a ſubject had been agitated in Parliament, whereby they or their intereſts might be affected. The notion of a virtual repreſentation has been ſo often and clearly refuted, that your Memorialiſts decline troubling your Lordſhips with any obſervations on that head.

The ſtamp act, ſo often and juſtly complained of, confeſſedly impoſed internal taxes on the colonies; and ſeveral late acts of Parliament plainly, as your Memorialiſts conceive, tend to the ſame point. That the Parliament may make laws for regulating the trade of the colonies has been granted; ſometimes duties have been impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the empire, that was like to prove injurious to another, and by this means the general welfare of the whole may have been promoted: But a tax impoſed upon ſuch of the *Britiſh* exports, as are neceſſaries of life, to be paid by the colonies on importation, and this, not with the moſt diſtant view to the intereſts of commerce, but merely to raiſe a revenue, in plainer words, to compel the coloniſts to part with their money againſt their inclinations, your Memorialiſts conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purpoſes.

Of this ſort your Memorialiſts cannot but conſider the late act of Parliament, granting certain duties in the *Britiſh* colonies and plantations in *America*; the preamble of the act plainly ſpeaks the deſign of it; and can it, my Lords, be thought juſt or reaſonable that the coloniſts, reſtricted as they are in their trade of every kind, ſhould be compelled to pay duties on the articles enumerated in this act? They have long been reſtrained from purchaſing many of the neceſſaries of life at any other, than the *Britiſh* market; they are confined in their exports alſo; and now are told that they ſhall not have ſuch neceſſaries, without paying a duty for them.

The ſtamp-act impoſed a duty upon certain inſtruments of writing, and, by the late act, the colonies are to be compelled to pay a duty upon every ſlip of paper, they uſe in the moſt ordinary occurrences of life.

The purpoſes of government, which are ſaid to be the chief object of this act, your Memorialiſts have ſhewn were long ſince provided for in this colony; this is again remarked, not that your Memorialiſts would claim any particular, excluſive merit from it, but to ſhew how eaſily their internal concerns may be miſtaken at the diſtance of 3000 miles; for, had this been attended to, your Memorialiſts are unwilling to ſuppoſe, that the Parliament would have impoſed taxes on a colony for purpoſes amply provided for in that colony. The manner alſo in which this act is to be executed, your Memorialiſts are apprehenſive, may, in time, prove deſtructive to the liberties of the people.

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of the province of *New-York*, your Memorialiſts cannot but conſider as ſtill more alarming to the colonies in general, though it has that ſingle province in view, as its immediate object. If the Parliament has a right to compel the colonies to furniſh a ſingle article for the troops ſent over to *America*, by the ſame rule, they may oblige them to furniſh cloaths, arms, and every other thing, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers; a doctrine replete with every kind of miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of every thing dear and valuable to us. For what advantage could the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe Repreſentatives, when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgments, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of enforcing the mandates of a *Britiſh* Parliament, though ever ſo injurious to the intereſts of the colony they repreſent? Your Memorialiſts could enlarge upon this diſagreeable ſubject, but fear they have already treſpaſſed too far upon your Lordſhips time and patience. They have communicated to your Lordſhips, and it is hoped with the greateſt decency and reſpect, the ſentiments of a free and loyal people. It only remains for them to beſeech your Lordſhips, with that earneſtneſs which the importance of the ſubject inſpires, to uſe your Parliamentary power and influence, in procuring a repeal of the above-recited acts of Parliament, and in ſecuring to us, his Majeſty's moſt dutiful, though diſtant ſubjects, the full enjoyment of all our natural and conſtitutional rights and privileges.

[The REMONSTRANCE ſent to the HOUSE of COMMONS ſhall have a place in our next.]

NEWBERN, *November* 11.

On Monday laſt, a ſufficient number of the Members of the Aſſembly having met, and formed a Houſe, his Excellency the Governor ſent a meſſage to the Houſe, deſiring their attendance in the Council Chamber; when his Excellency was pleaſed to open the ſeſſion with the following SPEECH.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

DESIROUS as I am at all times to conſult you, for the good of his Majeſty's ſervice, and the proſperity of his ſubjects, I particularly meet you at this ſeaſon, from the neceſſity there is, that you ſhould be informed of the late diſturbances in the back frontier ſettlements in this province; at the ſame time that I recommend to you, to adopt ſuch meaſures as in your wiſdom you ſhall find neceſſary, to ſtop the preſent, and prevent for the future, thoſe licentious and tumultuous meetings, that have been ſo frequently held, by a large body of inſurgents in thoſe parts; inſurrections deſtructive of the good order of government, and dangerous to the conſtitution of this country.

That you may receive the fulleſt information of the principles and proceedings of theſe men, and the motives that compelled me to raiſe, and march a body of militia into

Hillſborough to oppoſe their declared intentional outrages; I ſhall lay before you the ſeveral petitions, papers and addreſſes they ſent me, with my anſwers, and the requiſitions I made them: The manner in which they aſſembled themſelves near the town at the opening of the laſt *Hillſborough* Superior Court; their number and behaviour; together with the proceedings and iſſues of the court relative to them, and their complaints, I deſire may be related to you by ſuch Gentlemen of your reſpective houſes, who honoured me with their perſonal appearance and ſervices at that critical time, and who were witneſſes to thoſe tranſactions, while I was confined by ſickneſs.

Here permit me, in juſtice to the commendable conduct, as well as ſpirited inclinations of both officers and men, and Gentlemen Volunteers, who at their own expence, aſſembled to preſerve the peace, to expreſs the grateful ſentiments I now feel, and ſhall ever retain for their loyal and public ſervices on that occaſion. I perſuade myſelf, every well-wiſher to the happy conſtitution with which this country is bleſſed, will ſenſibly experience theſe ſentiments: Surely it muſt be a pleaſing circumſtance to every honeſt mind, to reflect on the grateful teſtimony they have given of their affection for the public welfare, by turning out volunteers in protection of the liberties and laws of their country. The happy effects and ſucceſs which reſulted from ſuch a conduct, are manifeſted by the event.

Should it appear upon enquiry, that the inhabitants labour under actual grievances, not within the remedy of the laws in force, you will find me moſt heartily inclined to co-operate with you to the utmoſt of my power for their relief; and if there appears any real foundation of complaint beyond the execution of my inſtructions, I will moſt chearfully repreſent the nature of them home, that his Majeſty in his great wiſdom may apply the proper remedy: This is a duty his Majeſty requires from me, therefore I ſhall execute it with a double ſatisfaction: In the mean time, I have an entire confidence, that by the ſpirit and prudence of your Councils, by the firmneſs and ſtability of your reſolutions, the public officers of government will be encouraged and protected in the legal execution of their offices, ſo as effectually to prevent any repetition of the contempt, reſcues and inſults, they have of late experienced in many parts of this country.

An act paſſed in this province in *May* 1765, for eſtabliſhing an orthodox clergy, having received the King's approbation, I have it in command from his Majeſty to recommend to you, to paſs an act explanatory of the aforementioned act; as no proviſion is made therein for ſupporting ſuch clergymen as may be appointed to officiate during the ſuſpenſion of any Miniſter from ſerving the cure of ſuch pariſh whereof he was incumbent. His Majeſty's inſtructions to me, which I ſhall ſend you, will more fully ſet forth his Royal intention on that head, and I truſt will chearfully prompt you to acquieſce therein.

Your petition by a committee of both Houſes for a freſh emiſſion of paper bills of credit, with a legal tender, has been laid before the King; and I am authorized to inform you, as the power of creating paper currency to be a legal tender, is reſtrained by act of Parliament, the Crown cannot exerciſe its diſcretion on that occaſion: I will communicate to you a copy of what the Earl of *Hillſborough* has further wrote to me on that ſubject.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly.

I ſhall lay before you, as ſoon as poſſible, the eſtimates of the expences of the militia forces raiſed, and incidental charges incurred, for the ſecurity of the public peace of the province. The pay of the officers and men is charged agreeable to what was granted laſt year to the troops that attended the running the *weſtern* frontier line.

This ſervice I beg leave warmly to recommend to you as the firſt object of your attention, and earneſtly ſolicit you to make immediate proviſion for the ſame; as any delay in the payment would deprive many men of the reward of their faithful ſervices, by reaſon of the great migration among the back ſettlers.

An enquiry into the ſtate of your public funds continues with you an object of momentous concern. It is not the labour of one ſeſſion, but of many, to bring the public accounts into a proper arrangement and order; You laid the foundation of theſe enquiries laſt ſeſſion, and by your perſeverance, the deſirable end is only to be obtained.

A proviſion of powder and lead for his Majeſty's ſervice, and the defence of this province, is ſo extremely requiſite on any ſudden emergency, that on your re-conſidering its real importance, and the application I made to you for ſuch a preparation laſt meeting, I am inclined to hope will now induce you to make proviſion for theſe articles.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Aſſembly,

As the interior policy of this country was never more an object of ſerious concern to the public than at preſent, I moſt cordially wiſh, by a continuance of harmony and unanimity among the ſeveral branches of the legiſlature, ſuch wholeſome laws and regulations may be framed as will effectually eſtabliſh the peace, and protect the property of the inhabitants of this country, on a ſolid and ſecure foundation. I have only to offer on my part, my beſt intentions and inclinations for the felicity of this country: As long as his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to diſtinguiſh me by the honourable ſtation he has here placed me in, I ſhall, on all occaſions, by the moſt ſtrenuous exertions of my abilities, endeavour to convince you, in ſickneſs or in health, that to be ſteady in the ſupport and vindication of his Majeſty's government, and the true intereſt of this colony, are the ruling principles of my heart.

LONDON, *November 5.*

At the Court at St. James's, the 2d day of November, 1768.

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the privy ſeal to the Right Honourable George William Earl of Briſtol, the oath of keeper of the privy ſeal was this day adminiſtered to him; and his Lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. William Henry Earl of Rochford to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Yeſterday Sir Jeffery Amherſt had the honour of a long conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherſt is reſtored to his former military honours, and, it is ſaid, will ſoon be entruſted with a very important command.

Their Serene Highneſſes the two Princes of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, brothers of her Majeſty, are daily expected here from Germany; the houſe at St. James's, lately occupied by Baron Munkhauſen, is fitted up for their reſidence.

The Earl of Pembroke is ſet out from France on a viſit to the celebrated Paoli.

'Tis ſaid an accommodation is actually on the carpet between the Corſicans and French, who are to enjoy a free and excluſive trade with thoſe brave Iſlanders, which, by the intercourſe of traffic, will, in the end, reconcile them to the manners, modes, and police of the Gallic nation: A more feaſable plan of conqueſt than all their unſucceſsful attempts by the ſword.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, October 17.

"The Corſicans continue to fight with the greateſt ardour. The French, beſides the firſt compleat victory gained over them, in which they ſuſtained the loſs of nine thouſand men, together with artillery, military cheſt, &c. have ſuſtained in a late action, laſt week, a freſh loſs of two thouſand men killed, ſix hundred priſoners, and twenty pieces of cannon."

A great Lady who was ſtopped in her chair on Mr. Wilkes's birth-day, being commanded by the mob to cry out *Wilkes and Liberty*, replied, *No, Gentlemen, you ſhall kill me firſt*, and ſome of the rabble being taken immediately into cuſtody, the reſt of the heroes ran away, and the lady got ſafely into her houſe.

Nov. 8. This day the Queen was happily delivered of a Princeſs, at her palace in St. James's Park.

We are informed that the recall of a certain General Officer, was the mere effects of Royal favour, and not the conſequence of miniſterial movements.

A proclamation, it is ſaid, is reſolved on, and will ſoon appear, againſt an Aſſembly convened beyond the Atlantic.

It is rumoured that certain perſons from beyond the atlantic, are ſoon expected to arrive here in ſalva cuſtodia.

Extract of a letter from Newcaſtle, November 5.

"On Saturday ſome Engliſh and Scotch drovers went into a tent to drink a glaſs over a bargain, when the former calling for a toaſt, the latter gave Lord Bate, and it went round: after which one of the Engliſh drovers gave Mr. Wilkes, but the Scotchman refuſing, ſaying, "Troth he was no a gude man," and perſiſting in it, the toaſter of Mr. Wilkes put his finger in his mouth, and gave the Scotchman his vine and his toaſt back again on his breaſt, which occaſioned ſome confuſion among them, but at laſt they parted good friends."

Nov. 9. By the Holland mail, which arrived yeſterday, we have the following article, dated Leghorn, October 15th. A veſſel juſt arrived from Corſica brings advice that the Malcontents who were encamped over againſt Mariana, having received a reinforcement from General Paoli, attacked on the 5th the reinforcement ſent by the Marquis de Chauvelin to the garriſon of the fortreſs, routed it, gave the ſaid day a general aſſault to the place, and carried it after an obſtinate fight, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. The advices add, that the loſs of the French was computed at 500 men killed and wounded, beſides two pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. It is alſo ſaid, that to this day, they have loſt upwards of 5000 men, killed, wounded, and taken priſoners, among whom are four general officers, and thirty of inferior rank; that M. de Grand Maiſon was dangerouſly wounded, and that the French would ſuſpend their operations, as the Marquis de Chauvelin was on the point of retuning to Paris, with ſeveral other officers.

The French court is going to ſend a further reinforcement, of twenty-five battalions, to Corſica.

Laſt week died at Petworth in Suſſex, one Mary Preſcott, aged 105, who had bore 37 children, moſt of whom are now living in good credit: her death was occaſioned at laſt, by a cancer in her breaſt.

WAR-OFFICE, *November* 8. Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherſt is appointed to be Colonel of the 3d regiment of foot (or the Buffs) in the room of Major General Ralph Burton, deceaſed; alſo to be Colonel in chief of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment of foot.

BOSTON *December 29.*

It is reported that ſome of the troops here have received marching orders from General Gage. Some ſay they are deſtined for Newport, and ſome for New-York.

NEW-YORK, *January 5.*

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province having, we hear, in the courſe of the late ſeſſion, completed a petition to his Majeſty, another to the Lords, and a remonſtrance to the Commons of Great-Britain, in order to obtain a redreſs of grievances; and having paſſed a number of neceſſary bills, they proceeded to take into conſideration the circular letters from the Aſſemblies of the Maſſachuſetts Bay and Virginia, which having unanimouſly reſolved to anſwer in the moſt reſpectful manner, and fully to concur with the deſire of the ſaid Aſſemblies, expreſſed in their circular letters aforeſaid, and having taken the neceſſary ſteps for tranſmitting the ſaid petitions, &c. to England, and their anſwer to the ſaid Aſſemblies, and entered into a number of ſpirited reſolves in favour of liberty, and the rights of their conſtituents, on Monday laſt his Excellency the Governor called a Council, and the ſame day diſſolved the Aſſembly.

It is expected that writs will very ſoon be iſſued for the election of members for a new Aſſembly, and it is not doubted but the ſame members, who have, in a capital inſtance, acted ſo highly to the ſatisfaction of their conſtituents, and made ſuch an honourable exit, will again be unanimouſly elected.

At a meeting of a great number of the freeholders and freemen of this city, yeſterday evening, at the Exchange, in order to conſult on the propriety of re-electing the late members for this city, for their ſpirited conduct in aſſerting and ſupporting the rights of their conſtituents, Mr. Philip Livingſton having publicly declined ſerving again, Mr. John Cruger (the late Mayor) was nominated, and has accordingly join'd the other three members, and it is not doubted but the Gentlemen will be unanimouſly elected. At this meeting it was motioned that thanks ſhould be returned the late members for their ſpirited conduct in the late Aſſembly, which motion was agreed to, and the public approbation ſignified by three huzzas.

Capt. Hammond arrived here laſt Saturday, in 17 days from New-Orleans, and gives us the following account, viz. that on the beginning of November the French inhabitants of the country part of that place, came into the city armed, where they were immediately joined by all their countrymen there, and acquainted their own Governor that unleſs he ſent away Don John de Ulloa, the Spaniſh Governor, they were determined to put him and all his troops to death, for that they would not live under the Spaniſh yoke. That the Spaniſh Governor being made acquainted with their determination, took ſhelter on board a Spaniſh frigate lying in the river, and on the 20th of November ſailed for the Havannah, with all his family.

Capt. Hammond further adds, that the inhabitants in general in New-Orleans declare, rather than take the oath of allegiance to Spain, they will burn the city, and go over to the Engliſh.

WILLIAMSBURG, *January 26.*

On the 8th Inſtant Mr. JOSEPH HORNSBY, of this city, was married to Miſs MILDRED WALKER, daughter of Dr. Thomas Walker, of Albemarle county; a young Lady poſſeſſed of every qualification requiſite to render the marriage ſtate happy.

Laſt Tueſday died, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. WILLIAM HUBARD, formerly a merchant in this city. Though not dignified by titles, his relations and friends have the conſolation to know he deſerved them. His attachments were warm and ſincere; and he died, as he lived, a benevolent, humane, and an HONEST MAN.

The brig ———, Capt. Dean, from London, for Rappahannock river, is arrived at Hampton.

YORK, JAN. 23, 1769.

To be SOLD *at auction, on* Friday *the* 17*th of* February *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

ABOUT fifteen likely *Virginia* born SLAVES.

Credit will be given for the money until the firſt of *January* next, on giving bond with ſecurity to

3 W. GOOSLEY.

JANUARY 21, 1769.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, next* King & Queen *court day,*

FOUR Hundred and Sixty-two acres of LAND, in *King & Queen* county, whereon is a DWELLING-HOUSE and convenient out-houſes, and the plantation in good order for cropping. Credit will be given until the firſt of *January* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

EDWARD CARY.

JANUARY 20, 1769.

At SMITHFIELD, *the* 2*d day of* March, *being* Iſle of Wight *court-day, will be ſold,*

TWENTY likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES,

conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls, among which are a good SHOEMAKER and WEAVER. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 10th of *October* next, giving bond with approved ſecurity to

t.d.ſ. ARTHUR SMITH.

KING-WILLIAM, JAN. 19, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

3 JAMES OGILVIE.

JANUARY 15, 1769.

THE Commanding Officers of Militia, in the frontier diſtrict, are deſired to appoint the general muſters in their reſpective counties on the following days this ſpring, *viz.*

Halifax, on	*Thurſday*	the 30th of *March.*
Bedford,	*Monday*	3d of *April.*
Amherſt,	*Thurſday*	6th do.
Buckingham,	*Tueſday*	11th do.
Albemarle,	*Friday*	14th do.
Auguſta,	*Tueſday*	18th do.
Hampſhire,	*Monday*	24th do.
Frederick,	*Thurſday*	27th do.

At which it is expected that each Captain will have an exact return of the ſtrength of his company, as well in reſpect to arms and ammunition as the number of men, whereby I may be enabled to make a proper general one to his Excellency the Governor: And as I intend to ſpend the day following each muſter, in diſciplining ſuch of the officers as need it, they are all (from the Colonel to the Serjeant or Corporal, incluſive) deſired to attend for that purpoſe.

3 WILLIAM PEACHEY, Adjutant.

SUFFOLK, JAN. 20, 1769.

LANDED from on board Capt. *Young*, from *London*, and now in our warehouſe, the following packages, *viz.* C T with a crow's foot between the letters, No. 2, a box; M E in a piece, No. 23, a baſket of glue; A M B in a piece, No 9, a caſe; and a hair trunk without mark or number, containing hardware. The owners may have them on paying charges to

1 RIDDICK & COWPER.

GLOUCESTER, JAN. 23, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the public, that he has rented *Capahoſick* ferry, *Glouceſter* ſide, ferrymen and boats, which are as good as any in the colony; and as there is a good new boat that will carry nine horſes, and able hands, on the other ſide, and one or two boats if wanted from this ſide, or pettiaugers, for foot paſſengers, I hope travellers will always chuſe to ſave riding 18 miles round to *Williamsburg*, as it is that at leaſt from moſt parts of *Glouceſter* and *Middleſex*, and all the lower parts of the *Northern Neck*, than to croſs at *York* or *Weſt Point* ferries.

JOHN SCOTT.

LEEDS, JAN. 14, 1769.

RAN from a veſſel at *Fredericksburg*, three convict men imported in the JUSTITIA, Capt. *Somervell*, named *John Abbott*, *Philip Clerk*, and *Thomas Conner*. The firſt is a tall, ſtout, well made fellow, light hair'd, and of a ſmooth complexion, and has on his left arm I A, marked with *Indian* ink. *Clerk* is a middle ſized man, wears his own black hair, and is a little marked with the ſmall-pox. The other is alſo middle ſized, light hair'd, and of a fair complexion. All three are *Iriſhmen*, and *Conner* retains much of the brogue. It is in vain to deſcribe their dreſs, as they took with them ſundry cloaths belonging to the other ſervants. They will probably endeavour to paſs for ſailors. If taken up any where convenient to *Leeds* town, and they be there delivered to Capt. *Somervell*, he will pay for each FORTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows: But as *John Abbot* belongs to Mr. *John Strother*, of *Culpeper* county, the ſame reward will be given if he is delivered to him; and the other two belonging to Mr. *Richard Woods*, of *Albemarle* county, the ſame reward will be given on the delivery of either or both to him.

2 THOMAS HODGE.

JANUARY 26, 1769.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 17th of *December* laſt, a Mulatto woman named *Elizabeth Powell*, a large woman, though not very tall; ſhe has a black ſattin hat, a ſtriped Holland and callico gown, and other cloaths too tedious to mention. Any perſon that will take up the ſaid woman, and contrive her to *Goochland* court-houſe, ſhall receive Twenty Shillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

1 JOHN ALMAND.

JANUARY 19, 1769.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *on* Thurſday *the 2d of* February *next*, *if fair*, *if not the next fair day*, *at the late dwelling houſe of* William Sturdivant, *deceaſed*, *in* Dinwiddie *county*,

SEVERAL likely young *Virginia* born NEGROES, together with all his ſtock of HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS, among which is an exceeding fine team of draught STEERS, and blooded MARES, with foal by TRAVELLER: Alſo all the HOUSHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, beds, tables, deſks, *&c.* and many other things too tedious to mention, belonging to the ſaid eſtate. At the ſame time will be RENTED for one year, or a term of years, the noted and well accuſtomed ORDINARY where the ſaid *Sturdivant* lately lived: On the ſame terms a good MILL, newly built, on a conſtant ſtream. All purchaſers will have credit, until the 1ſt day of *December* next, for all ſums above Twenty-five Shillings, on giving bond and good ſecurity. All thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known by the day of ſale, and all who are indebted to it, are requeſted to make payment, or at leaſt to give bond for their balances, to

2 JOHN & JOEL STURDIVANT, Ex^rs.

To be SOLD by public vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in New-Kent *county*, *on* Monday, *the 13th of* February *next*, *if fair*, *if not*, *next fair day*,

SEVERAL very valuable NEGROES, houſhold furniture, plantation tools, ſtocks of horſes, cattle and hogs, corn and fodder, *&c.* Credit will be allowed until *April* 1769, for all ſums exceeding ten pounds. At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, the ſubſcriber's plantation, on the north ſide of *Chickahominy* river, on which there are a good dwelling-houſe, offices, and many other uſeful and valuable buildings; a large body of low grounds, and well timbered with aſh, oak and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

PETER RUSSELL.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *at* Henrico *court*, *on* Monday *the 6th of* February,

TWENTY-FIVE as likely NEGROES as any in the government; amongſt which are ſeveral fine SAWYERS, and an exceeding good BLACKSMITH. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *October*, the ſecurity to be made agreeable to CHARLES CARTER, Eſq; to whom the ſlaves are mortgaged. t.s.

To be SOLD *on the ſecond* Thurſday *in* April *next*, *on the premiſes*, *to the higheſt bidder*, *on reaſonable credit*,

THREE Thouſand acres of exceeding rich level LAND, in *Frederick* county, in *Virginia*, about 15 miles from *Winchеſter*, and convenient to ſeveral merchant mills, where there is a high price given for wheat. The ſaid land will be laid off in ſuch lots as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

LEWIS BURWELL.

AS I received no money for my tickets on the day of drawing, contrary to my agreement and expectation, not enough to pay to the charges, though very ſmall, I do hereby deſire all thoſe that bought tickets, to pay the money to Mr. *Jeremiah Shepard*; I have given him all the accounts to collect, and his diſcharge will be good. I hope none can expect indulgence, as my engagements will not admit of any. All thoſe that fail diſcharging by the 20th of *February*, may depend I will proceed againſt them in the legal way, and I hope none who do fail to pay, will take it unkind from their humble ſervant,

SAMUEL DANIEL.

JANUARY 2, 1769.

To be SOLD *on* Thurſday *the ſecond of* February, *at* Hanover *court-houſe*,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

SLAVES,

On credit until *October*. Alſo a likely young fellow for ready money.

All perſons who have demands againſt the eſtate of *James Macon*, deceaſed, are requeſted to ſend their accounts legally proved, as ſoon as they conveniently can, to

WILLIAM AYLETT, Ex^r.

To be SOLD *on* Saturday *the 28th inſtant*, *at the plantation of* Richard Graves, *in* New-Kent *county*,

THE eſtate of *John Couſins*, deceaſed, conſiſting of two NEGRO BOYS and one GUN. Six months credit will be allowed, giving bond and ſecurity to

WILLIAM MARSTON, and FREEMAN WALKER, } Adm^rs.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 22d of October, 1768.

George Maſon, Eſq, *and* Neil Jamieſon, & Co. *Plaintiffs, againſt* John Copithorn, *in the kingdom of* Great-Britain, John Carlyle & John Dalton, Robert Alexander, & Craven Peyton, *Defendants*. } In Chancery.

THE defendant *John Copithorn*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendans, who have effects of the ſaid *Copithorn* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court concening the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiffs to the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordred that the ſaid defendant *Copithorn* do appear here, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bills of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice in the church of the pariſh of *Truro*, in the county of *Fairfax*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, we the Subſcribers this Day repaired to the PUBLIC TREASURY, and having examined the Treaſurer's Accounts and Vouchers of his different Receipts and Payments ſince the firſt of *April* laſt, when his Accounts were ſettled and paſſed by the General Aſſembly, find them all to be fairly and juſtly ſtated. We find that, ſince the ſaid firſt of *April*, there has been received of the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption of Treaſury Notes, the Sum of Twenty-one Thouſand Six Hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds, Fifteen Shillings, including 671l. 8s. 7d. the Balance then reported to be in his Hands; of which there was formerly burnt 9058l. 4s. 7d. and we have this Day burnt and deſtroyed the further Sum of 9953l. 15s. 9d. ſo that after deducting the Treaſurer's Commiſſions, amounting to 418l. 3s. 5d. there remains a Balance in Specie and Paper of 2239l. 11s. 3d. which we leave in the Treaſurer's Hands to be exchanged for old Notes, and accounted for at a future Day. Upon examining the Public Account we find there is a Balance of 390l. 17s. 1d. due to the Treaſurer. Given under our Hands this 29th of *December*, 1768.

LEWIS BURWELL,
C. WYTH,
JOHN BLAIR, Jun.
BEN: WALLER.

HAVING obtained a decree in *York* court againſt *Francis Leigh*, *Edward Cary*, and others, whereby the SLAVES and PERSONAL ESTATE of *William Roſcow*, jun. deviſed to him by his father, are decreed to be ſubject to a very large claim of mine againſt the ſaid *Roſcow*: I do hereby inform the public, that I do not conſent to the ſale of any parts of the Slaves, or other Eſtate ſo aforeſaid, adjudged ſubject to my claim; and that the ſame were divided between the ſaid *Francis Leigh*, *Edward Cary*, and the children of *William Roſcow*, deceaſed.

2 ALEX: FINNIE.

RICHMOND county. *Dec.* 29, 1768.

WHEREAS my wife *Anne* has eloped from me, and run me greatly in debt; I do hereby forewarn all perſons from dealing with her, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

ROBERT SMITH.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder*, *at* Surry *court-houſe*, *on* Tueſday *the 21ſt of* February, *being court day*,

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid county, containing by eſtimation 1040 acres, formerly the property of Dr. *Kenneth Mackenzie*. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *October* next, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity to

JOHN PRENTIS.

To be SOLD *at* Urbanna, *on* Tueſday *the 7th of* February *next*, *purſuant to a decree of the Worſhipful Court of* Middleſex *county*,

A VALUABLE plantation, lately belonging to *John Morgan*, deceaſed, containing 400 acres of LAND, more or leſs, lying in the ſaid county, pleaſantly ſituated on *Pianketank* river, whereon is a new BRICK HOUSE, with other improvements. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of *October* next, giving bond and ſecurity to

ROBERT DANIEL,
WILLIAM CHURCHILL,
AUGUSTINE SMITH,
GEORGE DANIEL. } Truſtees.

N. B. The land is ſubject to the widow's dower.

BUCKINGHAM, *ſc. Nov.* 14, 1768.

THIS is to give NOTICE that, at any time after the firſt day of *February* next, I ſhall be ready to ſurvey all entries for land taken by Mr. *John Staples*, which were not ſurveyed by him in his life time; alſo all entries for land made in this county before it was taken from *Albemarle*. I therefore deſire that all perſons who have made ſuch entries, will come and claim them, between the ſaid firſt day of *February* and the firſt day of *March* next, or elſe their entries will be void.

HENRY BELL, Surveyor.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Middleſex* county, greeting. We command you, as we have often before commanded you, that you ſummon *John Elliot*, heir at law of *Robert Elliot*, Gentleman, deceaſed, to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county in Chancery, at the court-houſe, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Thomas Nelſon*, *Ralph Wormeley*, *Dudley Digges*, and *Warner Lewis*, Eſquires, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of *William Armiſtead*, Eſq; deceaſed, and *Anne Jones*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *David Ker*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe aforeſaid, the fourth day of *January*, in the ninth year of our reign.

D: KER.

TAKEN up in *Hanover county*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high; has a hanging mane, and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock T; ſhe had on a bell when ſhe came, which is ſince loſt. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

WILLIAM DABNEY.

TAKEN up in *Albemarle*, a middle ſized bay horſe, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a ſlit on the tip of his near ear, branded on the near ſhoulder A, and on the buttock H, and paces. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l.

JOHN MARKS.

TAKEN up near *Prince George* court-houſe, a ſmall black horſe, about 8 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high; has a roach mane and ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, a ſmall ſtreak down his noſe, and his near hind foot white; has on a bell, and branded on the near buttock M. Alſo a ſorrel colt, about 2 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high; has a large blaze in his face, all four feet white, is cut and docked, but not branded. Poſted, and appraiſed, the black to 11. 5s. and the ſorrel to 4l.

JOHN PETERSON.

TAKEN up in *Prince Edward*, near the *Sandy Ford*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 feet 6 inches high; has on hind foot white, a ſtar in his forehead, flaxen mane and tail, not branded, Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. 10s.

ROBERT CHAPPEL.

TO BE SOLD,

TWELVE Hundred Acres of good LAND, lying in the county of *Warwick*, with a plantation in good order to work twelve hands. There is good oak and pine timber, convenient to navigation. Twelve months credit will be given to the purchaſer. Terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber of *Blunt Point*.

J. ROSCOW.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are now remaining in *Osborne*'s warehouſe, in *Cheſterfield* county, eight hhds. of TOBACCO, marks, numbers, weight and names as follows, which have been inſpected upwards of three years.

Mark.	W No.	Groſs.	Nett.	Tare.	
	425	1167	1019	148	*John Laws.*
	426	1207	1057	150	
	589	996	874	122	*James Foſter.*
	692	1040	920	120	*John Bar. Deupey.*
	978	1040	905	135	*John Eſtas.*
	1307	1160	1048	112	*Peter Beaſely.*
	1328	1203	1089	114	
	2024	1095	1000	95	*Thomas Howlett.*

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Sheriff of *Middleſex* county, greeting. We command you that you ſummon *William Strachan* to appear before our Juſtices of our court of our ſaid county in Chancery, at the court-houſe, on the firſt *Tueſday* in *February* next, to anſwer a bill in Chancery exhibited againſt him by *Samuel Daniel*; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100l. and have then there this writ. Witneſs *David Ker*, clerk of our ſaid court, at the court-houſe aforeſaid, the fourth day of *January*, in the ninth year of our reign.

D: KER.

To be SOLD *at* Henrico *court-houſe, on* Monday *the 6th of* February *next, being court day,*

SEVERAL

SLAVES,

belonging to the eſtate of *John Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, and others, upon ſhort credit.

GEORGE BROOKE.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the 20th day of* February, 1769, *being* Eſſex *court day,*

Forty VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

Conſiſting of MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN, Among which are ſeveral good ſpinners.

Eighteen months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to

tds. PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

BLADENSBURG, *in* Maryland, *Nov.* 22, 1768.

Purſuant to a decree of the Honourable the General Court of the colony of Virginia, *will be SOLD at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, at* Wincheſter, *in* Frederick *county, in the ſaid colony, on* Tueſday *the 7th day of* March *next,*

ABOUT 729 acres of rich limeſtone land in one body, joining the ſaid town, full of fine timber, having an improved plantation, and a good meadow: Alſo part of an improved lot in the ſaid town. Theſe lands and appurtenances were the eſtate of *Thomas Lemen*, and are to be ſold in ſatisfaction of a debt due to *John Glaſſford* and Company, merchants in *Glaſgow*.

RICHARD HENDERSON.

To be SOLD *on* Monday *the 6th day of* March *next,*

ALL the perſonal eſtate of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*; and the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be expoſed to ſale, about One Hundred *Virginia* born SLAVES. The time of payment, both for the perſonal eſtate and Negroes, will be made known on the day of ſale. Whoever has demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make them known to Mr. *David Ker*.

RICHARD CORBIN,
RALPH WORMELEY, } Executors.

tdſ.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 15, 1768.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED *for a term of years,*

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, with four LOTS of ground, in *Palace* ſtreet, well incloſed and in good repair, where the ſubſcriber now lives: It is inferior to no ſituation in this city, for pleaſantneſs and conveniency.

tf. WILLIAM CARTER.

DINWIDDIE, *January* 1, 1769.

To be SOLD *for ready money, or ſhort credit, on Friday the 27th inſtant, at the plantation whereon* John Hightower *now lives, on* Nottoway *river, in* Lunenburg *county*,

FIFTEEN likely VIRGINIA born

SLAVES,

the property of the ſaid *Hightower*. At the ſame time, his ſtock of HORSES, HOGS, and CATTLE, will be diſpoſed of, by virtue of a deed of truſt made to

ABRAM SMITH.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 1ſt of November, 1768.

William Brockenbrough, *Gent. Plaintiff, againſt* Jonathan Sydenham, & Thomas Hodgſon, *late of* London, *Merchants, and* —— Douglaſs, *Merchant, Defendants,* } In Chancery.

THE defendants *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant who hath effects of the ſaid *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of the court concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof, as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiff to the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is further ordered that the ſaid defendants *Sydenham* & *Hodgſon* do appear here, on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette* for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day immediately after divine ſervice in the church of the pariſh of *Hanover*, in the county of *King George*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

NOVEMBER 14, 1768.

AS I have thoughts of removing to *King William*, I would ſell, on very reaſonable terms, my land in *Dinwiddie*, containing 1238 acres, lying on the main road, three miles above *Petersburg*, whereon there are two plantations, with commodious buildings, and an ordinary which is rented for 8 years at 55l. *per annum*. Alſo about 8000 acres of land in *Brunſwick*, within 40 miles of *Petersburg*; and near 4000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, about 60 miles from *Petersburg*. On theſe tracts are ſeveral plantations, and the ſoil is exceeding fine for growing of wheat and tobacco. Credit will be allowed till the 20th of *November*, 1770. For further particulars, thoſe who incline to purchaſe, may apply to

tf. ROBERT RUFFIN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 6, 1768.

A SCHEME of a LOTTERY, for raiſing Four Hundred and Fifty Pounds, to be laid out by the managers or any ſix of them, towards building a new church in the town of *Fredericksburg*, and in the purchaſe of an organ for the ſaid church.

1	Prize of	£.500	£.500
2		250 each	500
4		100	400
8		50	400
8		25	200
10		10	100
180		5	900
213	Prizes.		3000
2787	Blanks.		
3000	Tickets, at 20s.	each,	3000
£.15	out of the 100, to be deducted from the prizes, is		450

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn on the 7th day of JUNE next (being the firſt day of the *Fredericksburg* fair) at the town-houſe, under the direction of *Mann Page, Fielding Lewis, Charles Dick, Roger Dixon, Joſeph Jones, Hugh Mercer, James Mercer, Charles Waſhington, Lewis Willis, George Weedon, Charles Yates*, and *Francis Thornton*, Gentlemen, or any ſix or more who can attend. Tickets may be had of the ſaid managers.

The money is to be depoſited with a Treaſurer, on the day of the drawing; and any fortunate adventurer may have his prize on producing his ticket at the time of drawing. Thoſe who can't attend the fair, are requeſted to ſend their ticket by ſome friend, that the prizes may be diſtributed as ſoon as poſſible.

December 29, 1768.

To be SOLD *at* Charlotte *court-houſe, on* Charlotte February *court day next,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, of about 1000 acres, on little *Roanoke* river, containing both good low and high land, is the land on which Mr. *James Clarke* lately dwelt, and but a ſmall diſtance from the ſaid court-houſe.

THOMAS TABB.

A NEGRO wench called *Poll* and a Negro man named *George*, were taken up in company with a *Dutchman* who called himſelf *George Hendricks*, and pretended to be their maſter, and was committed to the gaol of this county on ſuſpicion of felony; ſince which the ſaid *Hendricks* has made his eſcape, and the Negroes have been tried, found guilty of petit larceny, received their puniſhment, and ſtill remain in gaol, having confeſſed their maſter to be one *John Rice*, a Gentleman of *North-Carolina*, and Naval Officer there. This is therefore to deſire the ſaid *Rice*, or other perſon to whom they belong, to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BOWYER,
Sheriff of *Auguſta*.

3m.

N. B. They are likely young ſlaves, and ſeem to be about 20 years of age.

ESSEX, HOBB'S HOLE, *November* 17, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcattaway* creek. It has many conveniences, and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be given, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Glouceſter* county. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if deſired.

A SCHEME *of a*

LOTTERY,

For raiſing the ſum of nine hundred pounds, to make a road over the mountain to the warm and hot ſprings in Auguſta *county.*

1	Prize of	£ 1000 is	£ 1000
2		500 each	1000
4		250	1000
5		100	500
50		50	2500
62	Prizes.		£.6000
5938	Blanks.		
6000	Tickets at 20ſ.		£.6000

15 *per cent.* to be deducted from the Prizes.

The ſaid LOTTERY will be drawn at *Fredericksburg*, under the direction and management of Meſſ. *Charles Dick, Charles Yates, John Stewart, Henry Mitchell*, and *John Glaſſell*, of whom tickets may be had.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR diſpoſing of one hundred and forty-ſix LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river which have been ſold, not being leſs than £.20, which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	lots	value	rent.
		£.	£.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, 5 lots, at 12 years purchaſe, -	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield*'s, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £.20 - - - - -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £.10 each,	-	4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay*'s in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are diſpoſed of. Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry intereſt from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſqrs; managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, on the Main Street. All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12ſ6 per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inſerted for 3ſ. the Firſt Week, and 2ſ. each time after: And long ones in Proportion.